

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG!

THE STATE CONVENTION. The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Council!

We lay before our readers this morning the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July. The Convention was composed of the most reliable and respectable material, and its doings were characterized by harmony and good feeling. Never before did we witness a public assembly controlled by more unselfish patriotism. The poor or the whole country actuated all, the rivalry between the several candidates for nomination was a generous rivalry, exempt from the slightest tinge of personal bitterness. The sole aim of the delegates, remarks the *Patriot & Union*, appeared to be that of securing the very best candidates and erecting a platform upon which the whole conservative people of the State can cordially stand. In both these endeavors they succeeded in coming up to public expectation. The ticket and the platform were universal satisfaction. Rarely in the history of any political organization have the conclusions of a Convention been received with so large a degree of enthusiasm, and the delegates departed from Harrisburg with the highest hopes for the future of the country and the unanimous determination to spare no exertions to secure the triumph of constitutional principles at the October election as the last hope of a distracted and bleeding nation.

*For SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURGH.*

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams' county will meet at the house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chairman.

The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg—J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahl.
Cumberland—Francis Breen.
Strasburg—Philip Doucette.
Tyrone—Jacob C. Plittenturf.
Reading—Thomas N. Dicks.
Hamilton—John Dillone.
Oxford—Henry Kuhn.
Herrick boro.—Frederick Wolf.
Herrick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Gonoway—Samuel G. Sauerberger, Jr.
Union—Daniel Geisselman.
Germany—Dr. E. F. Shorb.
Mount Pleasant—J. E. Smith.
Mountjoy—Henry Beider.
Freedom—Andrew White.
Liberty—Abraham Krise, of A.
Hamilton—Jno. W. McCampbell.
Franklin—Dr. Wm. C. Stien.
Monahan—Wm. Overdier.
Butler—Jesus Dill.
Huntington—Carson C. Moore.
Luthers—Michael Stambough.

DRAFTING.

On Wednesday a bill was brought forward in the Senate authorizing the President to call out the militia, &c., a measure in fact, for drafting in each State sufficient numbers of men for service in the war.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that there should be no "exemption on account of color or lineage." Mr. Faubus thought this an attempt to elevate the miserable negro. Mr. Carlisle contended that as negroes were not held as militia by the Constitution, Congress had no right to make them militia. He thought the scheme only rather to degrade the white man to the level of the negro than elevate the negro. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fessenden warmly advocated the plan of placing negroes in the army. Mr. Davis opposed the measure at some length, declaring that he considered it a degrading admission that the white men of this country were not able to fight their own battles without the co-operation of the negroes. He said this thing would be resisted to the last extremity by his people.

Now from what springs the apathy in the Northern States, that drafting must be resorted to? The answer is easy. Abolitionism in Congress, among some of our Generals, and in the press, has endeavored to divert the war from the solemnly declared intention of Congress and the President when it broke out. The present Congress has done nothing to foster or encourage the Union men of the South. On the contrary, some of their proceedings have been calculated, and in some notable instances intended, to kill off all Union feeling in the rebel States, and at the same time cause discontent and division in our army, and in the minds of many of the Northern people. The six hundred thousand men who rushed into the service of their country, went there to restore the Union by putting down rebellion. They did not enlist for three years to risk their lives and future for the purpose of fighting the battles of political abolitionism.

The discussion of the bill was continued on Thursday, and an amendment adopted authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the service. Debate continued on Friday.

We will wager a big sum that Mr. Pherson gets the Republican nomination for Congress and Duffield, of Fulton, for the Senate—and that the latter, selected, votes for McClure for the United States Senate. McClure and Fahnestock might as well wear their breath and ink. The firm of Mo. Clark and McPherson will prove too much for them.

A majority of the Republican members of Congress held a meeting last week, and resolved to issue an address. They still stick to "party."

The notorious freebooting Abolitionist, Jenison, of Kansas, has been mustered out of the service. If a number more were out the cause of the Union would be lessened.

Dawes, in Congress, the other day said: "It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle the political feuds of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and every one of the contracts cost the Government \$100,000—\$400,000 in all."

Barnside has joined Gen. McClellan with his forces.

President Lincoln visited Gen. McClellan's army last week.

OUR PLATFORM.

The plain, open and patriotic platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, adopted at our last State Convention, is noticed in yesterday's *Pittsburgh Gazette*, but that paper quotes but three of the resolutions composing it, and upon these it remarks as follows:

"They evince an intolerance of the Anti-Slavery feelings of their Northern fellow-citizens, verging on the Satanic, while they cannot hide their traitorous sympathies for those men—their former political associates—who are waging the horrid rebellion war which is deluging the soil of the country with the last blood of her sons."

This paragraph is simply one huge, unblushing falsehood, no more nor less; and the knave who penned it lied merely for the love of lying. Our platform evinces no "intolerance" except of Northern Abolition and Southern Secession traitors. It denounces both and pledges the Democracy of the State to the support of the Government until rebellion is entirely crushed and the Union restored. The object of our Convention was to save our Government, from the open efforts of Southern rebels and the no less dangerous machinations of Northern traitors, who have for years been laboring for a dissolution of the Union.—*Pittsburg Post.*

AN ABOLITION LIE.

The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday morning contained the following telegram:

OPPOSITION TO THE WAR AND THE TAX.

WEST CHESTER, June 30.—The Democrats held a meeting here to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention. Speeches were made against the Administration, the war and emancipation, and against paying the war taxes.

There is not a particle of truth in the above, except that there was a Democratic meeting or Convention here, on Monday, and that speech were mad. What was said as to the character of these speeches will be recognized by all fair minded men who heard them as *false AN ABOLITION LIE*, manufactured in this place, by some of the mean and unscrupulous sinks of the town whose daily vociferation it is to misrepresent and belie Democrats and all others who are opposed to Abolitionism.

Messrs. Hemphill, Monaghan and Brinton made the speeches referred to, but the marks of neither gentleman, (although doubtless somewhat galling to Abolition disunionists and wide awake stay-at-home patriots), warrant, to the least extent, the false and malicious telegram above quoted. They were alike against Southern Secession and Northern Abolition, and in favor of the Constitution as it was, and the restoration of the Union as it was. President Lincoln was commanded in all his meetings to conform to the Constitution. There was no speech "against the war," but the plundering of certain war patriots was denounced; Negrom in all its phases was repudiated; and while the mammoth debt and heavy taxation, which are overshadowing the country and people, were justly noticed, nothing was said "against paying war taxes."—*West Chester Jefferson.*

THE REACTION IN WISCONSIN.

At the commencement of the late session of the Assembly, the Democrats were in a minority by six or eight votes. At the close of the session, a majority of the entire body, and fourteen majority of all present, voted for straight-out Democratic resolutions, condemning emphatically all future anti-slavery agitation at the North. President Lincoln was commanded in all his meetings to conform to the Constitution. There was no speech "against the war," but the plundering of certain war patriots was denounced; Negrom in all its phases was repudiated; and while the mammoth debt and heavy taxation, which are overshadowing the country and people, were justly noticed, nothing was said "against paying war taxes."—*West Chester Jefferson.*

THE CHICAGO (III) TIMESAYS:

"In some places where the fugitive negroes have collected in large numbers, they have reduced the price of a day's labor to ten cents a day. In a word, they have already, aided by the unnatural Abolition advocates of the North, taken a step toward reducing white labor to the condition of Coolie slaves. . . . We see in this the inevitable result of the Abolition heresy—the degradation of the whites without benefiting even the blacks."

A Slight Difference.—In Washington the powers that be take the churches of the people for hospitals, and deprive the church-going people of a place of public worship.—But they rent and pay for a block of brick houses to keep emancipated slaves in. Is what the Abolitionists mean by the "abolitionizing" of "free homes?"—*West Chester Jefferson.*

The Point of Difference.—One of our Democratic exchanges thus points out the difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel:

"The difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel is, that the rebel wants to set up a new government, and the Abolitionist wants to upset an old one."

The Democrats are for the old Government.

Brown's Broach Trochee.—We know of no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as this. We have noticed the most flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers and Public Speakers; and we can also speak from personal experience.—*Troy Whig.*

RIOT AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, O., July 3—A riot has been going on here, between the Irish and the German storekeepers. The Irish struck and were discharged, and negroes employed at old prices. The riot commenced at the dock where the propeller New York of the Erie line was loading. It soon spread to all the docks.

The Irish tried to prevent the negroes from working, attacking them with stones, clubs, etc. The negroes drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done.

A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished. Citizens were called out to quell the riot, and are patrolling the streets with arms, arresting rioters.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Senator Cowan is pitching into the Abolitionists in Congress most beautifully.—"It ain't a g'm'!—they deserve it."

The House on Friday passed a Confiscation bill—strongly Abolition.—Year 82, nays 42. McPherson voted for it of course.

Our readers will find these resolutions on our first page, and we ask them to read them over carefully, to see what it is that these black hearted damogogues call treason.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

MILITARY COLONIES."

During the discussion in the House of Representatives on Saturday, in reference to the organization of negro regiments, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens said that "he would plant in the South military colonies, and sell the land to the soldiers of freedom, holding the heritage of traitors, and building up institutions without the recognition of slavery." We are often surprised and disheartened at the limited extent of the Union feeling in districts occupied by our armies, and that the population remains obstinately wedded to rebellion in spite of the fierce evils it has inflicted upon them, and in spite of the conciliatory administration of the Union authorities. Conversions must be necessarily slow so long as such sentiments as these are uttered in Congress as no "intolerance" except of Northern Abolition and Southern Secession traitors.

Governor Johnson may assure the people of Tennessee, Governor Stanley the people of North Carolina, and Gen. Butler the inhabitants of New Orleans, that the only purpose of the Government is to restore the Union under the Constitution, but their patriotic efforts are counteracted, if not entirely destroyed, by such atrocious speeches in Congress.

They are calculated to work incalculable mischief to the Union cause. Without the hearty co-operation of the Union men of the South we cannot hope for success in this war. Incendiaries like Stevens propose to destroy the last vestige of Southern Unionism, and to conduct the war with the colors of a rebel regiment.

Sergt Thaddeus Welty, of Capt. Christman's Company, writes home since the battle. From his letter the *Star* infers that the 10th was not in the late battles. His regiment was badly cut up at the battle of Seven Pines. He states that in that conflict 10 of his company were taken prisoners and that 8 of that number have since died. He gives no names, more than that of John Thompson, of this place, who was among the prisoners. He had seen Bailey's Company and reports them in good spirits.

Sergt Howard Longwell, of the 4th New

York Zouaves, writes home that he is still alive.

His regiment has been in nearly all the battles on the Peninsula. They went into the late engagements with 400 good fighting men, and when they came out they had only 49 left.

It was thought that a number would come in. He was struck in the abdomen with a spent ball, which doubled him up for a while, but he soon recovered. This regiment made a brilliant charge, in which they took the colors of a rebel regiment.

A letter was received here on Thursday from Mr. McPherson, dated at Washington, July 9th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"Wistotkey was killed in Monday's fight before Richmond. Bailey is missing. Adj. Stewart is wounded and a prisoner. Col. Roberts is here. The Regt. behaved splendidly."

According to letters received here from members of the Company, Wistotkey was killed on Friday—not Monday.

LATER.—KILLED, WOUNDED & MISSING.

Letters were received on Friday from members of Capt. Bailey's Company. Adam Pfouts, Jr., writes from the Camp on James River, under date of July 4th, to a friend here as follows:

"On Thursday week we went out to Mechanicsville, about up the river, and came back. There we were in full force, and it was not till noon till we were in a running battle. After fighting till night fall, we laid on our arms till morning, when we received an order to fall back. (I don't want you to think the rebels made us leave for them; they didn't.) We stood our ground and fought manfully. After leaving Mechanicsville, we came to Woodbury Bridge, where we met another fight, and then another. Of the two, however, the second was the fiercest, and we had only one man wounded, and he slightly, in the breast. Our Regt. was the only one that came out of the field in good order. In this fight we lost our gallant General Reynolds. He fell, was taken prisoner, and is in Richmond. After fighting till night again, we were across on the other side of the Chickahominy, where we lay all night in full force, and it was not till noon till we were in a running battle. 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WAR NEWS.

A WEEK OF BATTLES.

THE RESULT.

Though accomplished at an immense sacrifice of life and property, the result that General McClellan's movement has been a grand success. He has changed his front and source of supply. By the former he has rendered entirely useless a series of rebel earthworks built at an immense expense and securing an impregnable position. By the latter he has released thirty thousand and troops from the duty of guarding a railroad connection with White House, a body of men never useful in the eyes of the enemy. His present position is a strong one, while Oak swamp flanks it on the right; the James river, and the gunboats, on the left. The distance between cannot be more than eight miles. It is rapidly advancing up the Peninsula, to-day beyond Turkey Station, and within twenty-five miles of the rebel capital.

The result in our immediate operations against the enemy has also been most flattering. No one can conceive of the immense slaughter we have made in their ranks in the constant battles from Friday, June 27, to Friday, the 4th of July. Our course was to fight the enemy all day and retreat at night. Thousands of these were killed and captured. Every one of our battalions of the Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces this morning at Tompkinsville, by Stearns' Cavalry. 1,500 strong. Col. Williams, Majors Jordan and Brown are reported killed, and our wounded were assassinated. Stearns is reported to be en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. Williams is killed.

Louisville, July 11.—One thousand and two hundred rebels killed and wounded, with three hundred artillery and under command of the notorious John Morgan are at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky. They are reconnoitering party within three miles of Mumfordsville yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to burn bridges and commit other depredations.

This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the ninth Pennsylvania cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not over twenty of the Pennsylvanians were killed and the reports of great losses there are false.

Morgan has issued a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians to rise against the government. Several men have survived to tell the tale in either line, and the third and fourth, defying all the cursus of their officers, thinking only of the misery they wished to avoid, broke and fled, and left us masters of the field. Musket shot, and cannon ball, and gunboat shell poured constantly into rebellion for a week. It almost sickens me to write it, but Napoleon never caused more blood to flow than has streamed from the rebel army during this gory retreat.

In the most gaudy story is the one which tells our own losses. Millions of property were destroyed. Forty pieces of artillery, broken, of course, fell into the enemy's hands. These however would have been easily made could they have pre- vailed any loss of life. I regret exceedingly that my duty compels me to tell the truth with regard to this matter. Thirty thousand soldiers, and there is the highest military authority for stating it, were killed or wounded or captured by the enemy in that one short week's retreat. The constant battles brought their rich harvest of dead and dying. Hospitals containing the dead and wounded, and the sick and wounded, sick and weary soldiers too tired to proceed a step farther, would crawl into out-of-the-way places, be overlooked by our rear-guard, and only wake up from their sleep to be captured by the enemy. Ten thousand sick and wounded were sent to hospitals down the James river. Our loss has been fearful; but thank God! General Shiloh's troops who are hourly arriving as reinforcements, go a great way in filling in the void. —*Our Phila. Press.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter dated Fortress Monroe, July 5, from which we make the following extracts:

GEN. MCLELLAN IN RICHMOND.
The Richmond papers announce the arrival of Gen. McClellan in the city. I have from the best authority the following facts relative to the capture of our brave Philadelphia General. During the battle he had been wounded slightly, my informant thinks in the arm, but the injury was not sufficient to render him painful to cause him to leave the field.

Some hours after, accompanied by an aid, he rode into a pine copse of woods for the purpose of offering a body of our troops he believed to be there to fall back, when a party of rebels suddenly advanced and ordered him to halt. At the same instant one of the rebels seized his horse by the rein, and before the general could draw his pistol he had, however, a pistol of his own in his hand, and, having a valiant discharge after him. Fortunately, none of the rebels struck him.

THE REBELS LOSS THIRTY THOUSAND.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, in detailing the occurrences of the past few days, acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, although they claim a victory.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON NOT KILLED.

The report of the death of "Stonewall" Jackson is said to be a rumor, and it is stated that he is now upon the left bank of the Chickahominy, between that river and the James.

FROM GEN. MCLELLAN'S ARMY.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH ON THE LEFT WING!

One Thousand Rebel Prisoners and Three Batteries Captured!

Fortress Monroe, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillerists, horses, &c., and were loaded up to the water-line.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners, and three small batteries, our cavalry following them up till they passed beyond White Oak.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and bat teries almost without resistance.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MCLELLAN TO HIS ARMY ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4th, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: Your achievements of the last days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior force and without hope of reinforcement, you have succeeded in changing your position of operations, so that you may always regard yourself as the most hazardous of military assailants. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led.

Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of the world, and you will always be proud to say, "I belonged to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base completed in organization and unimpaired in spirit.

The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulses into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this our nation's birthday we declare to all those who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this is the day to enter the ranks of the so-called Confederacy, that a National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved.

cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood.

GEO. B. MCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Loss in the Recent Battles Before Rich mond.

WARNING, July 11th.—The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss in our part in the recent battles does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 11,000 men. Stragglers are constantly coming in. The enemy's loss, there is no doubt, was exceedingly large.

The War in Kentucky.

Nashville, July 10.—Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces this morning at Tompkinsville, by Stearns' Cavalry. 1,500 strong. Col. Williams, Majors Jordan and Brown are reported killed, and our wounded were assassinated. Stearns is reported to be en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Another account states that it is not certain that Col. Williams is killed.

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This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the ninth Pennsylvania cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not over twenty of the Pennsylvanians were killed and the reports of great losses there are false.

Gen. McDowell is preparing for publication a vindication of himself, in which he will prove that it was against his remonstrance that he was withheld from co-operating with Gen. McClellan, and that he desired to advance from Fredericksburg to aid in the attack upon Richmond, and that it was not his fault he did not.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....	45 to 47
Brown Flour.....	45 to 47
White Wheat.....	10 to 11
Red Wheat.....	95 to 100
Corn.....	40
Rye.....	52
Oats.....	39
Buckwheat.....	42
Sugar.....	175 to 200
Tea.....	140
Fox Seed.....	700
Fair Seed.....	700
Flax Seed.....	100
Mustard Seed.....	100
Castor Oil.....	100
Chicory Seed.....	100
Primer of Paris.....	100
Hatter ground, per bag.....	100

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

SPRINGFIELD—SATURDAY LAST.

NEW YORK—

Weekly Journal of Commerce.

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THE FOE TO DISORGANIZERS.

THE SUPPORTER OF THE UNION.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

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PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK.

Editors and Proprietors, 91 Wall Street, New York City.

July 14, 1862.

Special Notices.

Purity of the Blood.—Now a few of the most prominent physicians are bringing forward the composition that accumulates in the system, which is fatal to health.

All the discoveries that have been made could not affect Ayer's Compote Expector or Sarsaparilla. It cures and renews the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow in the system. It cures the diseases which are not widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and for the first time, the public have one, which they can depend. Our physician does not admit to show its effects. But the fact is, that a single bottle will show to the world that it has a power equal to any other, and that it cures skin diseases, pleurisy, asthma, &c. It cures scrofula, scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pleurisy, Asthma, &c. are soon cleaned out of the system.

On the 24 inst., Mrs. SUSANNA SPANGLER, aged 65 years and 15 days.

On the 28th of June, CHARLES FRANKLIN, infant son of William II, and Martha J. Ashbaugh, of this place.

On the field of battle, before Richmond, on the 28th of June, MR. CRAIG F. WISOTZKY, of this place, aged 21 years 8 months and 23 days.

On the 19th of 6th month, at Adams County, Pa., son of Charles S. Wright, Butler township, Adams County, PA., ROBERT H., son of Aaron and Sarah Hackney, of Frederick town, Va., aged 18 years 11 months and 19 days.

On the 20th of June, at Hendersburg, MARY, daughter of Hezekiah Snyder, aged 21 years and 21 days.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. SAMUSIA SPANGLER, aged 65 years and 15 days.

On the 28th of June, CHARLES FRANKLIN, infant son of William II, and Martha J. Ashbaugh, of this place.

On the 7th inst., SARAH ELLEN WRIGHT, daughter of J. M. Wright, aged 12 years 2 months and 2 days.

On the 26th of June, MR. CRAIG F. WISOTZKY, of this place, aged 21 years 8 months and 23 days.

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The Compiler.



THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Council!

We lay before our readers this morning the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July. The Convention was composed of the most reliable and respectable material, and its doings were characterized by harmony and good feeling. Never before did we witness a public assembly controlled by more unselfish patriotism. The good of the whole country actuated all. The rivalry between the several candidates for nomination was a generous rivalry, exempt from the slightest tinge of personal bitterness. The sole aim of the delegates, remarks the *Patriot & Union*, appeared to be that of securing the very best candidates and erecting a platform upon which the most conservative people of the State can cordially stand. In both these endeavors they succeeded in coming up to public expectation. The ticket and the platform give universal satisfaction. Rarely in the history of any political organization have the conclusions of a Convention been received with so large a degree of enthusiasm; and the delegates departed from Harrisburg with the highest hopes for the future of the country and the unanimous determination to spare no exertions to secure the triumph of constitutional principles at the October election as the last hope of a distracted and bleeding nation.

The plain, open and patriotic platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, adopted at our last State Convention, is noticed in yesterday's *Pittsburgh Gazette*, but that paper quotes but three of the resolutions composing it, and upon these it remarks as follows:

"They evince an intolerance of the Anti-Slavery feelings of their Northern fellow-citizens, verging on the Satanic, while they cannot hide their traitorous sympathies for these men—their former political associates—who are waging the horrible rebellion war which is deluging the soil of the country with the last blood of her sons."

This paragraph is simply one huge, unblushing falsehood, no more nor less; and the knave who penned it lied merely for the love of lying. Our platform evinces no "intolerance" except of Northern Abolition and Southern Secession traitors. It denounces both and pledges the Democracy of the State to the support of the Government until rebellion is entirely crushed and the Union restored. The object of our Convention was to save our Government from the open efforts of Southern rebels and the no less dangerous machinations of Northern traitors, who have for years been laboring for a dissolution of the Union.—*Pittsburg Post*.

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AN ABOLITION LIE.

The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday morning contained the following telegram:

Democratic Meeting in West Chester.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WELLS in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 29th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chairman.
The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg—J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle, Cumberland—Francis Breen, Straban—Philip Donohoe, Tyrone—Jacob C. Pittenturf, Reading—Thomas N. Dicks, Hamilton—John DeLuce, Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn, Berwick, Pa.—Frederick Wolf, Berwick, Pa.—Samuel Brown, Conewago—Samuel G. Sauerer, Jr., Union—Daniel Geissman, Germany—Dr. E. F. Shorb, Mount Pleasant—J. E. Smith, Mountjoy—Henry Beiter, Freedom—Andrew White, Liberty—Abraham Krise, of A. Hamilton—Jno. W. McCollum, Franklin—Dr. Wm. C. Stein, Mcallen—Wm. Overdear, Butler—Jessie Dull, Huntingdon—Carson C. Moore, Latimore—Michael Stumbaugh.

DRAFTING.

On Wednesday a bill was brought forward in the Senate authorizing the President to call out the militia, &c.—a measure, in fact, for drafting in each State sufficient numbers of men for service in the war.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that there should be no "exception on account of color or lineage." Mr. Saulsbury thought this an attempt to elevate the miserable negro. Mr. Carlisle contended that as negroes were not held as militia by the Constitution, Congress had no right to make them militia. He thought the scheme one rather to degrade the white man to the level of the negro than elevate the negro. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fessenden warmly advocated the plan of placing negroes in the army. Mr. Davis opposed the measure at some length, deploring that he considered it a degrading admission that the white men of this country were not able to fight their own battles without the co-operation of the negroes. He said this thing would be resisted to the last extremity by his people.

Now from what springs the apathy in the Northern States, that drafting must be resorted to? The answer is easy. Abolitionism in Congress, among some of our Generals, and in the press, has endeavored to divert the war from the solemnly declared intention of Congress and the President when it broke out. The present Congress has done nothing to foster or encourage the Union men of the South. On the contrary, some of their proceedings have been calculated, and in some notable instances intended, to kill off all Union feeling in the rebel States, and at the same time cause discontent and division in our army, and in the minds of many of the Northern people.

The six hundred thousand men who rushed into the service of their country, went there to restore the Union by putting down rebellion. They did not enlist for three years to risk their lives and future for the purpose of fighting the battles of political Abolitionism.

The discussion of the bill was continued on Thursday, and an amendment adopted authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the service. Debate continued on Friday.

We will wager a big apple that Mr. McPherson gets the Republican nomination for Congress, and Duffield, of Fulton, for the Senate—and that the latter, if elected, votes for McClure for the United States Senate. McConaughy and Fahnestock might as well save their breath and ink. The firm of McClure and McPherson will prove too much for them.

A majority of the Republican members of Congress held a meeting last week, and resolved to issue an address. They still stick to "party."

The notorious freebooting Abolitionist, Johnson, of Kansas, has been mustered out of the service. If a number more were out the cause of the Union would be boned.

Dawes, in Congress, the other day said: "It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle the political feuds of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and every one of the contracts cost the Government \$100,000—\$400,000 in all."

Gen. Burnside has joined Gen. McClellan with his forces.

President Lincoln visited Gen. McClellan's army last week.

MILITARY COLONIES.

During the discussion in the House of Representatives on Saturday, in reference to the organization of negro regiments, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens said that "he would plant in the South military colonies, and sell the land to the soldiers of freedom, holding the heritage of traitors, and building up institutions without the recognition of slavery." We are often surprised and disheartened at the limited extent of Union feeling in districts occupied by our armies, and that the population remains obstinately wedded to rebellion in spite of the fearful evils it has inflicted upon them, and in spite of the conciliatory administration of the Union authorities. Conversations must be necessarily slow so long as such sentiments as these are uttered in Congress by abolition disunionists. Governor Johnson may assure the people of Tennessee, Governor Stanley the people of North Carolina, and Gen. Butler the inhabitants of New Orleans, that the only purpose of the Government is to restore the Union under the Constitution; but their patriotic efforts are counteracted, if not entirely destroyed, by such atrocious speeches in Congress.—They are calculated to work incalculable mischief to the Union cause. Without the hearty co-operation of the Union men of the South we cannot hope for success in this war. Incommodies like Stevens propose to destroy the last vestige of Southern Unionism, and to conduct the war with sole reference to conquest and subjugation. Planting military colonies means the destruction of the Southern States in accordance with Sumner's secession theory—and "selling the land to the soldiers of freedom" is another name for unrestrained license and plunder. The man who is capable of such a proposition has no desire for the restoration of the Union. The Constitution is to him a dead letter, and he would make the negro the equal of the white man by degrading the latter to the level of the freedoer. This was waged not for domination, not for plunder, not for solid gain, not for negro equality, but to procure a free Constitutional Government unimpaired in principle, and intact in territory.—*Patriot & Union*.

Whilst the Republican papers hereabouts are preaching up "no party," they mean only to benefit their own Abolitionized party.

A few weeks since one of the most imposing gatherings of the people ever had on this continent was witnessed in the city of New York—a meeting in which its most prominent and influential citizens, of all parties, took part—such men as Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Mayor Wool, and scores of others like standing. This meeting was entirely conservative—entirely patriotic. But do the Republican journals in question—those who prate so loudly of "no party"—publish the proceedings or resolutions of this great assemblage? No—they do not even allude to it. Why? The reason simply is—that whilst the resolutions denounce Secession in the South, they do not denounce Abolition in the North!

In the recent battles in front of Richmond, Gen. McClellan did everything that a gallant and scientific officer could do under the circumstances. It will be recollect that in his dispatch immediately after the capture of Yorktown, he stated that the rebel force was much superior to his own, owing, as he greatly intimated, to an interference with his original plan for the campaign against Richmond. At the same time he expressed a determination to press forward and do the best he could with what troops he had under his control. He has done everything that could have been done, and it now remains for the Government to strengthen his army to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of a failure in his next forward movement.

The "blood-letting" Senator Chamberlain made a very coarse attack on General McClellan on Thursday, but was finally compelled to back down.

A resolution was adopted calling for the number of men in Gen. McClellan's army when it left Fortress Monroe, together with the number of reinforcements; also the number of troops under Gen. Fremont and Gen. Banks at the date of Gen. McClellan's departure for the peninsula.

The Chicago (Ill.) Times says:

"Sir Cola Campbell on Gen. McClellan.—The great Indian commander, now Lord Clyde, is perhaps the highest military authority in Europe. His opinion of the conduct and ability of our Commanding General is entitled to weight, and we are glad to have it for the encouragement of the country in these times. A personal friend, and a gentleman well known in this city, (New York,) wrote in a private letter from Paris June 4th, as follows:

"Mr. Mowatt dined with us, a few days since. He is here with Lord Clyde, in a general living. In a conversation which I had with Lord Clyde, on Saturday, he stated that Gen. McClellan had evinced more true judgment than any man in our army. He said he considered him a splendid strategist and able leader."

Gen. Scott's opinion of Gen. McClellan is equally flattering. But notwithstanding the high estimation in which he is known to be held by these and other of the ablest generals in the world, there is a party of men in the North—pretended Union men—leaders of a so-called "Union party"—who seek every occasion to stab McClellan, and lower him in the estimation of his countrymen. Why do these hypocrites do this? There is but one answer—General McClellan is a Democrat!

Read the spirited address of Gen. McClellan, issued to his heroic army on the 4th of July. It is beautiful in composition, patriotic in tone, and full of hope. McClellan will yet whip the insolent rebels who confront him, notwithstanding their vain boastings, and the "fire in the rear" he is receiving from the Abolition-secessionists. He is now regarded by all good judges as the greatest military man living, and had he not been thwarted in his designs by coxcomb civilians, Richmond would have been bugled by him in two days' fighting.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, speaking of the Democratic resolutions passed at the State Convention, says:

"These resolutions are the boldest out-poxed words of treason that have been uttered in Pennsylvania since the flag of our country was assailed."

Our readers will find these resolutions on our first page, and we ask them to read them over carefully, to see what it is that these black hearted demagogues call treason.

The House on Friday passed a Confiscation bill—strongly Abolition. Yes, 82 nays 42. McPherson voted for it of course.

Gen. Cowan is pitching into the Abolitionists in Congress most beautifully. "Hit 'em a'g'in" they deserve it.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS COUNTY SOLDIERS.—In the battle before Richmond, M. S. Sipplinger, W. Metcalfe, Joseph Hamilton, Hiray Lady, and G. C. Carson, were wounded, and Craig Wisotsky had his left leg shot off at the hip, expiring shortly after—all members of Capt. Bailey's Company. A private letter, dated the 28th, states that Capt. Bailey was struck by a piece of a spent shell, but not seriously hurt, dying in a few minutes again at the head of his Company.

Lieut. Graham, of Carlisle, who has returned home, wounded, says that when he was about leaving, he saw Capt. Bailey's Company with him, prepared to die, and I think he was.

He asked for his rifle, and requested those around to tell his friends at home that he died willingly in defense of his country.—Andy Blucher is missing, and was last seen on the Monday's battle ground. He may be killed or taken prisoner, or perhaps only laid some swamp, and may yet come up and rejoin us.

Craig Wisotsky was shot just under the breast bone, and must be mortal. Another severe wound was in the thigh. I think he was.

He was prepared to die, and I think he was.

He died willingly in defense of his country.—Andy Blucher is missing, and was last seen on the Monday's battle ground. He may be killed or taken prisoner, or perhaps only laid some swamp, and may yet come up and rejoin us.

Extract from a letter from Henry N. Minnigh to his wife, July 4th:

"Philip Houck was shot just under the breast bone, and must be mortal. Another severe

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He died willingly in defense of his country.—Andy Blucher is missing, and was last seen on the Monday's battle ground. He may be killed or taken prisoner, or perhaps only laid some swamp, and may yet come up and rejoin us.

Extract from a letter from S. S. Keckler to his brother, July 4th:

"Capt. Bailey is missing. He was with us in the battle on Monday, and the last we saw him he was bringing in some prisoners."

Our Company is still here. We saw him fall, and were going to carry him off, but the rebels made a desperate charge on us, so they could not get him away. They say he was shot through the thigh. This is what a member of Company B said. For my part I did not see him after we went into the battle, for there was very little time to look around. But if he is not killed, clear, he is taken prisoner.

"Our Reserve Corps is pretty well used up. Some of the Regiments have only a Company or two left. Our Company is about half as big as it used to be.

"Craig Wisotsky is killed. Capt. Bailey is still here. Wm. H. C. Hamilton, Philip Houck, Hiray Lady, John Munier, Wm. C. Carson, Charles Cauffman, John Brandon, Henry Monteal, and Newton Durbaron. These are all that are known of here. There are none of them dangerous, but Sergeant Houck. He is shot through the stomach and left arm. There are several others missing, but they were seen in the evening ambulances. They are taken prisoners. Our field officers are nearly all gone. Gen. McAllister is taken prisoner, and Gen. Reynolds is missing; Gen. Mead is wounded, and our Lieut. Colonel, Henry Melville, has his leg shot off, and our First Lieutenant, or Adj't, is wounded in the thigh.

"In a list given in the Inquirer, we notice that Levi Ennis, of Company K, 1st Reserve Regiment, has arrived at Philadelphia, wounded.

We are indebted to Mr. J. A. Gardner, of Petersburg, Y. S., for the following information, derived by him from letters received from Lieutenant J. D. Sadler and David Johns, son of James Johns, Esq.:

"Capt. J. F. Bailey is missing; Adj. A. W. Stewart, as reported before, is wounded, slightly in the leg; Sgt. H. Houck is wounded, mortally; Corp. H. W. Cantman, wounded in the breast, slightly; John W. Brandon, wounded in the arm; slightly; Charles E. Cauffman, leg shot off, slightly; John Brandon, slightly—

"On Friday we received news from

"LATER.—KILLED, WOUNDED & MISSING.

"P.M.—Letters were received on Friday from

"members of Capt. Bailey's Company, Adam Pratt Jr., writes from the Camp on James River, under date of July 4th, to a friend here:

"On Thursday week we went out to Mechanicsville, to put up some rifle pits, and before we were there any time the enemy came on in full force, and it was not long until we were in a raging battle. After fighting till night fall, we laid on our arms all night till morning, when we received an order to fall back. (I don't want you to think the rebels made a retreat, for they didn't; we stood our ground, and fought manfully.) After fighting till night again, we went across to the other side of the Chickahominy, where we lay till Saturday night, when we came towards the James River. On Monday we had the last fight, and this was the hardest of any of the battles. In this fight we lost Captain Kitzinger, a great many of his men.

"Craig Wisotsky is killed. We buried him. Sadler says, "We are fighting for justice, and although thrown into confusion by conflicting orders and the loss of officers, we stand up to the line, contesting every inch of ground—falling back when forced to do so, and then rallying again, they stand side by side, and the regiments and companies all mixed up together only of holding the masses of rebels at bay."

"The following sick and wounded from this county, are now in the Baltimore Hospitals:

"We find their names in the Report of Hon. R. Lowry, one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Curtin to look after the sick and wounded Pennsylvania:

"Henry Wetty, a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 2nd Lt., Wisconsin regiment, fever, doing well.

"El. H. Beatty, 10th regiment, Gettysburg, general debility, has been sick since December last, no better, has frequently asked for his discharge.

"George C. Carter, 1st regiment, Reserves, wounded in left breast, doing well, anxious to be sent to the front again. Sadler says, "We are fighting for justice, and although thrown into confusion by conflicting orders and the loss of officers, we stand up to the line, contesting every inch of ground—falling back when forced to do so, and then rallying again, they stand side by side, and the regiments and companies all mixed up together only of holding the masses of rebels at bay."

"The following sick and wounded in this county, are now in the Baltimore Hospitals:

"49 cotton shirts; 3 wooden do.; 32 dressing gowns; 1 pair of pajamas; 18 pair of drawers; 2 pair of flannel quilts; 1 pair of sheets; 2 pair of hair-cambric; 1 pair of cotton and 1 pair of flannel stockings; 9 pair cotton do.; 31 pair handkerchiefs; 1 feather pillow and one large feather bed; 3 yards muslin; 9 bundle old muslin; 10 pieces soap; 3 neckcloths; 2 arm-vests; 21 bran bags; 2 boxes snuff; 40 towels; 1 bundle of compresses; 1 of lint; 1 lot of paper and envelopes; 1 books, illus. periodicals, &c.

"We are desired to return the thanks of the Ladies of the Association, to the contributors, for their very kind, prompt and liberal response. It has given evidence of a warm, heart-felt desire to soothe the sufferings of those valiant soldiers who have perilled their lives and health in the glorious cause of their country.

"There are a number who were unable to have articles in readiness for this box, from the time allowed; but will with cheerfulness aid in further effort. To those, and to all others whose hearts are warmed toward the suffering soldier, we mention that there is being commenced another box, for the Hospitals at Fredericksburg, where upwards of 1000 sick and wounded now are, and that

WAR NEWS.

A WEEK OF BATTLES. THE RESULT.

Though accomplished at an immense sacrifice of life and property, it is plain that General McClellan's movement has been a grand success. He has changed his front and source of supply. By the former he has rendered entirely useless a series of rebel earthworks built at an immense expense and securing an impregnable position. By the latter he has released thirty thousand and troops from the duty of guarding his railroad connection with the White House, a body of men never used in the siege of Richmond, who now can be employed with great effect in every operation against the enemy. His present position is a strong one. While Oak swamp banks it on the right; the James river, aided by the gun-boats, on the left. The distance between cannot be more than eight miles. He is rapidly advancing up the Peninsula, being to-day beyond Turkey Station, and within twenty-five miles of the rebel capital.

The result of our immediate operations against the enemy has also been most flattering. No one can conceive of the immense slaughter we have made in their ranks in the constant battles from Friday, June 27, to Friday, the 4th of July. Our cause was to fight the enemy all day and retreat at night. Thousands of them were killed and captured. Every one of our battles was a Federal victory. The contest at White Oak swamp was one of the bloodiest battles on record. Four lines of rebels were drawn up in front of our cannon. The second urged the first upon the sea of flame and smoke at the point of the bayonet, but it was of no avail. Scarcely a man survived to tell the tale in either line, and the third and fourth, defying all the curses of their officers, wished to avoid, broke and fled, and left masters of the field. Musket shot, and cannon ball, and gunboat shell poured constantly into rebellion for a week. It almost sickens me to write it, but Napoleon never caused more blood to flow than has streamed from the rebel army during this grand retreat.

But the saddest story is the one which tells our own losses. Millions of property were destroyed. Forty pieces of artillery, broken, or course, fell into the enemy's hands. These however would have been sacrificed easily made could they have prevented any loss of life. I regret exceedingly that my duty compels me to tell the truth with regard to this matter. Thirty thousand soldiers, and there is the highest military authority for stating it, were killed or wounded or captured by the enemy in that one short week's retreat. The constant battles brough their too rich harvest of dead and dying. Hospitals containing thousands of wounded were given up bodily to the enemy. Sick and wounded soldiers too tired to proceed a step farther, would crawl into out-of-the-way places, be overlooked by our rear-guard, and only wake up from their sleep to be captured by the enemy. Ten thousand sick and wounded were sent to hospitals down the James river. Our loss has been fearful; but thank God! General Shields' troops, who are hourly arriving as reinforcements, go a great way in filling up the void.—*Our Daily Press.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter dated Fortress Monroe, July 5, from which we make the following extracts:

GYN. MC'LELLAN IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham papers announce the arrival in that city of General McClellan. I have

from the best authority the following facts relative to the capture of our brave Philadelphia General. During the battle he had been wounded slightly, my informant thinks in the arm, but the injury was not sufficient to sever or painful to cause him to leave the field.

Some hours after, accompanied by an aid, he rode into a piece of woods for the purpose of capturing a body of our troops he believed to be there to fall back, when a party of rebels suddenly advanced and ordered him to halt. At the same instant one of the rebels seized his horse by the rein, and before the general could draw his pistol or sword, he was a prisoner. The aid escaped, but not without having a volley discharged after him. Fortunately, none of the balls struck him.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:—

“To the men and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defense, that the blood of her sons, who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain; and that we may hand down to posterity the blessings of Union, and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistments will be made known forthwith in general orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for a prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now, when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor, E. S. MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

E. S. MILLER, of this place, has been appointed Assistant Master Mechanic, in the Government Work-shops, at Alexandria, Va.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY were scourches, the mercury rising to 91 in the shade on the first and 94 on the second named day.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes on the bank of Chambersburg are in circulation, look out for them.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, in detailing the occurrences of the past few days, acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, although they claim a victory.

“CRAVEN” JACKSON NOT KILLED.

The report of the death of Stonewall Jackson is said to be *erroneous*, and it is stated that he is now upon the left bank of the Chickahominy, between that river and the James.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

FROM GEN. MC'LELLAN'S ARMY.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH ON THE LEFT WING!

One Thousand Rebel Prisoners and Three Batteries Captured!

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillerymen, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners, and three batteries, our cavalry following them up till they passed beyond White Oak.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MC'LELLAN TO HIS ARMY ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4th, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior force and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations, by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skilfully maneuvered rank you among the celebrated armies of history.

No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say “I belonged to the army of the Potomac.”

You have reached this now base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit.

The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repeated attacks into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this our nation's birthday we declare to our foe, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood.

GEORGE B. MC'LELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

LOSS IN THE RECENT BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.—The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss on our part in the recent battles does not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000 men. Stragglers are constantly coming in. The enemy's loss, there is no doubt, was exceedingly large.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces this morning at Tompkinsville, in Stearns' Cavalry, 1,500 strong. Col. Williams, Majors Jordan and Brown are reported killed, and our wounded were assassinated. Stearns is reported to be en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Other accounts state that it is not certain that Col. Williams is killed.

LOUISVILLE, July 11th.—One thousand and two hundred rebel infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery under the command of the notorious John Morgan, are at Glasgow, Barren county, Ky. They sent a reconnoitering party within three miles of Mumfordsville yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to burn bridges.

Morgan has issued a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians to rise against the government. No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, but will not be run till Monday next.

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A Washington paper states that the government has agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners of war, and that arrangements will speedily be made for the sending South of the prisoners now held on the seaboard. All the prisoners confined at New York were taken on board a steamer on Friday.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:—

“To the men and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defense, that the blood of her sons, who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain; and that we may hand down to posterity the blessings of Union, and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistments will be made known forthwith in general orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for a prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now, when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

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KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE

All Sports.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to all cases with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1861.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,—Office in West Mid-
dle street, one door west of the new
Court House, Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1860.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,—Office in the North-
west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg,
(Oct. 3, 1861.)

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend
to Collections and all other business en-
trusted to him. Office between Falstaff's
and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street,
Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1861.]

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and
promptly attend to all business entrusted to
him. He speaks the German language
at the same place, in South Baltimore
street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly
opposite Danner & Ziegler's store,
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (one door west
of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham-
berlain street,) Attorney and Notary公
Parcels and Passions, Bounty Land War-
rant, Back-pore suspended Claims, and all
other claims against the Government at Wash-
ington, D. C.; also American Claims in England,
Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and
highest prices given. Agents engaged in lo-
cating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other
western States. **Do It** Apply to him personally
or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1861.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his office one  Lutheran church in
Chamberlain street, and opposite Pickering's
store, where those wishing to have any dental
operations performed are respectfully invited to
call. **RECOMMENDED:** Drs. Horner, C. P.,
Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Bangier, D. D., Rev.
Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stewer
Gettysburg, April 11, 1861.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob
King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Ja-
cob King, A. Heintzelman, R. McCurdy, Thos
A. Marshall, S. Fahestock, Wm. B. McCreary,
Wm. B. Willson, M. Eichberger, Abiel F. Gitt
John Woltord, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright
John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D
McCrary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R
Jersh.

Do It This Company is limited in its operations
to the county of Adams. It has been in
successful operation for more than six years,
and in that period has paid all losses and ex-
penses, without any assessment, having also a large
surplus capital in the Treasury. The Com-
pany employs no Agents—all business being
done by the Managers, who are annual elect-
ed by the Stockholders. Any person desiring
an Insurance may apply to any of the above
named Managers for further information.

Do It The Executive Committee meets at the
office of the Company on the last Wednesday
in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1861.

Still at Work!

COPACIMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING
—The undersigned respectfully informs
his friends and the public that he continues
the Copacimaking and Blacksmithing business
in every branch of his establishment in Cham-
berlain street. He has on hand and will
manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, SLEIGHES, Spring Wagons, &c., of
the best material, and made by superior work-
men. **Do It** Repairing and Blacesmithing of
all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly
and to the satisfaction of customers.

Do It Counter Produce taken in exchange for
work at market prices.

Do It Persons desiring articles or work in the
Copacimaking and Blacksmithing line, are re-
spectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH,

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '62.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG—The undersigned informs
the citizens of the town and country, that he
has commenced the BAKING business, on a
large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly
opposite Wattle's Hotel, where he will try to
secure, and hope to receive, a liberal patronage.

Do It BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS,
PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sun-
days excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold
at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in
all its branches is largely carried on, and orders
to any soufflé, from this and adjoining coun-
ties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having
secured the best workman and the most ap-
proved machinery, he is prepared to do a
heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE,

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOPA AND FURNITUREWARE ROOMS, Nos.
25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near
Fayette st.) extending from Gay to Frederick
street—the largest establishment of the kind in the
Union. Always on hand a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, en-
cluding Barrels, Bed-heads, Washstands, Ward-
robes, Masters of Household, Cupboards, and Hair-
pins, Chairs, Table-Tops, Arm-Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Engages, Metal Tables, Sets,
Reception and upholstered Chairs, AN-
SOFTED COLOR OF COTTAPEEFURTURE,
Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs,
Cribs and Cradles, His Backs, Hall Furniture,
Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Side-
boards, Extension Tables, of every length, &c.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to
call and give our stock an examination, which
for variety and quality of workmanship is not
equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash price for all kinds of
GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of
GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also

LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. ly

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to
make call and make settlement, buying made
a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Queensware.

If you want anything in the QUEENSWARE
line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you
will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels
etc., etc., at Fahnestock's. We have also
a MUSLIN, bound with our own lace, to
which we invite especial attention, as it is
by far, any ever offered in this market for the
price.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small
pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

"A speaker in a meeting, enlarging
upon the misery of the day, got off the
following witty words: 'When I was about
getting religion, the devil tried to dissuade
me from it, and told me that if I did get
religion I could not go into any company,
and he or steal, or do such and such things,
but I have found him out to be a great liar.'

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Lancaster, Pa.

Plain and Ornamental Bindings, of every de-
scription, executed in the most substantial and
approved styles.

REPORTERS,
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster,
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank,
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank,
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank,
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank,
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg,
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth of Lancaster Co., Pa.,
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " " "

April 15, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic
Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L.
MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIX-
TURE. Many physicians and patients in
the United States, have testified to its
great worth. Its success in Rheumatic affec-
tions, has been hitherto unparallelled by any
specific, introduced to the public. Price 50
cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and
staplekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin,
Gila, Yarnish, Spirits, Paints, Dry-stuffs, bot-
tled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window
Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

H. L. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg
for H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic
Mixture.

[June 8, 1861.]

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after
Wednesday, May 5, 1862, the Morning Train
will leave Gettysburg at 7.15 A. M., with
passengers for all the connections, North and
South, on the Northern Central Railway, and
return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train
will leave Gettysburg at 3, P. M.; but
passengers by this Train can go no farther than
Hanover the same evening. Returning will
reach Gettysburg about 3.15 P. M., with passengers
from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Baltimore,
and Baltimore, and are now opening a large
and attractive assortment of SPRING GOODS,
to which we invite the special attention of the
Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.
We will not particularize, but invite all to call
and examine.

We take this method of returning our thanks
to the liberal patronage thus extended to us,
and would say it shall be our constant
desire to reward the confidence of the same, by
strict attention to business, with a desire to
please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most
goods for the least money.

A. SCOTT & SON,

May 12, 1862.

A Ready Market.

GETTYSBURG, PA.—BUSINESS GRAIN WANT-

ED.—We have taken the house lately opened by Klinefelter, Bollinger &
Co., with a determination to pay the highest
market price for all kinds of Grain. You will
find us well supplied with all kinds of GRAIN,
BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS,
PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sun-
days excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold
at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in
all its branches is largely carried on, and orders
to any soufflé, from this and adjoining coun-
ties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having
secured the best workman and the most ap-
proved machinery, he is prepared to do a
heavy business.

A. SCOTT & SON,

April 14, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Has now on hand much the largest stock
of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, con-
sisting of

COATS, all sizes.

PANTALOONS, do.,

VESTS, do.,

BUSTERS, do.,

SHIRTS, do.,

DRAWERS, do.,

GLOVES, do.,

HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle
to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality.
If we cannot please you in a garment ready
to have it made, we will supply you with a
pattern, and have it made to your size, and
measure and fit you in a short time.

Give us a call.

[April 28, 1862.]

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & REEDLER are now prepared to
supply COAL, of superior quality, in any
quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

One Day. Come All.

They also request those indebted to them to
call and pay up, as funds are much
needed. Who will be the first to call? Office
open from 5 to 7.

Open, 28, 1862.

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the
public that he continues the CARRIAGE
MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its
different forms, cheaper than any shop in the
county. All work warranted to give satisfaction
to customers. Country produce taken in
exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY,

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

GARRETT has added to his Grocery and
Notion Store, a department for the sale of
Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine
assortment, he invites the attention of buyers
thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES,
GINES, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and
prices, some among the best to be had in the
city. As his motto is, "quick sales and small
profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the
convenience of setting free the trade.

To be convinced of it, it is only necessary to
give him a call.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Lost and Found!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT
BRIDGE NEARBY.—Persons wishing to
have their lost articles found in the ground
remarkably fast, and offered at reduced prices.

The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing
all the approved sorts.

X. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale
Post office.

T. E. COOK & SONS,

Proptors,

April 11, 1862.

Great Attraction.

A</b